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Congress of Nations, is, that it makes the particular nation, which adopts it, practically and really a *peace nation*. Such a people stands out before the world in the elevated and honorable position of a nation, that estimates peace at its true value, and is disposed to take every practicable measure to secure it. And there is every reason to believe, that it will not only possess the enviable reputation of a nation disposed to peace; but the still more desirable reality. It will be, in reality, a peaceable nation. Unburdened by heavy taxation, prospered in its agriculture and arts, honored in its principles and practice, it will add to the possession of a multitude of inferior advantages the crowning blessing of a favoring Providence.

With these views of the matter, I take the liberty to suggest to my brethren of the Peace Society, whether it might not be well to give immediate attention and action to this great subject. It is true, something has already been done; the subject has been favorably introduced to the notice of a few of the leading men in the United States; a beginning has been made; but it is only a beginning. It seems to me, that personal efforts should be more extensively made; that essays should be written on this particular topic; that petitions should be sent by the officers of the Peace Society to the Senate and the President of the United States; and that our lecturers should always have printed petitions to be presented by them for signatures at the close of their lectures; in a word, that specific efforts should be made for bringing this particular thing before the whole people. I may be in an error, and I stand ready to be corrected by the suggestions of others; but I must confess, it is difficult for me to exaggerate to my own mind the beneficial results, which, at the present propitious moment, would be likely to accrue from such a course.

FOREIGN MOVEMENTS.

GENERAL PEACE CONVENTION IN LONDON.

On this subject the Committee of the London Peace Society, having issued for the purpose, five or six hundred letters of invitation to distinguished friends of peace in the United Kingdom, held a conference on the 14th of May, and came, after a free and full interchange of views, to a unanimous conclusion in favor of a General Convention on the subject of peace, and appointed a large committee to fix the time, and make the requisite arrangements. The Herald of Peace for July

contains an abstract of the remarks made by nearly thirty of the gentlemen present on this occasion, three or four of whom were members of Parliament. An excellent spirit seems to have pervaded the meeting; and we anticipate, with fond and strong hopes, the result of the measures now in progress for a General Peace Convention in London probably next spring.

LONDON PEACE SOCIETY—ITS ANNUAL REPORT.

The last report of this Society gives an encouraging review of its operations both in England, and on the continent. There was a deficiency of funds, as in all kindred societies; but we doubt whether it has ever accomplished more in a single year.

FUNDS.—Its expenditures were for the year, about \$4,300,—its income \$3,600.

AGENCIES.—Mr. Rigaud, its only agent, has not only traversed England, and visited Paris, but “visited many cities and towns in Ireland, formed Auxiliary Societies in some of them, and in all places where he had an opportunity, he proclaimed the peace principles of the gospel to Catholics and Protestants. In Ireland, we are glad to say, the cause of peace is progressing with considerable vigor. A monthly Anti-War meeting is held in Dublin, at the Royal Exchange, at which, during the past year, resolutions and petitions against the Chinese and Afghanistan wars have been adopted, as well as memorials to the Queen, praying her to use her influence in staying further warlike proceedings in both those countries. It appears also that a considerable check has been given to enlistment, by the exertions of individuals in different parts of Ireland.

PUBLICATIONS.—The Prize Essay, by H. T. J. Macnamara, Esq., is now before the public; and the Committee rejoice in the publication of such a volume, where the righteous cause of peace is so interestingly illustrated, and so ably defended by narratives so authentic, and arguments so cogent. Many of the reviews have spoken most highly of the Essay, and have strongly recommended it to the notice of senators and statesmen. The venerable Thomas Thrush, Esq., who many years ago retired from the navy, from Christian principles, and then published his reasons for his novel conduct, has just issued from the press an admirable volume, by the title of, *Last Thoughts on War*. A very valuable little work has been sent into the world by Mr. H. Richardson, called *The Church and the Camp*; and another, equally useful, designated, *Unexceptionable Substitute for War*. The Committee have also great pleasure in referring in their Report to a work of thrilling interest, on the subject, from the able pen of the Rev. Dr. Campbell, *The Martyr of Erromanga*. In this volume the eloquent author shows the hideous deformity of the demon of war in colors the most vivid and striking; and the blessed influence of peace is portrayed in a variety of forms, and by many modes of powerful and effective illustration.

In consequence of the low state of your funds, the Committee have been obliged to print your publications through the past year, in small

numbers. There has been, however, a wide distribution of tracts, amounting in all, to upwards of 110,000 copies. A small tract, addressed to the "Friends and Supporters of Religious Institutions in London, May, 1842," has been approved by the Committee, and 5,000 of them have been distributed. A publication has just reached this country, from the able pen of Hon. Judge Jay, of America, "On the Evils of War, and its Remedy." Your Committee considering it a most timely and powerfully written treatise, have immediately printed 4,000 copies. Copies of the American Prize Essays have been presented to Baron Bulow, Minister Plenipotentiary from Prussia to this country; to the British Museum; to Trinity College, Dublin; and to Dr. Hancock, an old, tried friend of the peace cause. A volume of the Society's Tracts, with some other publications, were presented to the Rev. T. Mathew, of Cork, the great promoter of the tetotal cause in Ireland, which he acknowledged in a very kind and interesting note, breathing the true spirit of peace. Copies of Mr. Macnamara's Prize Essay have been presented to several public institutions, and to many eminent men, with the hope that the good seed thus sown will, in God's gracious time, produce fruits of righteousness and peace to bless the world.

AUXILIARIES.—Some new auxiliaries have been formed during the past year, and those which had by some means, or rather want of means, become decayed, have been resuscitated. It is with pleasure the Committee have beheld some of the auxiliaries manifesting considerable activity by holding public meetings, and printing and circulating a variety of publications designed to show the anti-christian character of war, and the folly and sin of becoming soldiers.

FRANCE.—The last report announced that, through your valued agent, Mr. Rigaud, the Peace Society had offered 1000 francs for the best Essay in the French language on the Principles of Peace. The competition for the prize was very great, and the adjudicators felt such difficulty in deciding on the merits of the respective Essays, that two of them especially appeared of such equal merit, that they agreed in dividing the prize between the two competitors. The interest thus excited was so gratifying to your Committee, and the feeling manifested in Paris so promising of future good, that they determined upon sending Mr. Rigaud forth on a second embassy of peace to the continent of Europe. He was present at the anniversary of the Christian Morals Society, on April 18, and was received with all courtesy and Christian kindness. The meeting, he informs the Committee by letter, was highly interesting, held in the saloon of the Palace of Fine Arts.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS FROM MR. RIGAUD.—"An account of the anniversary of the Christian Morals Society, and the distribution of the prizes, has appeared in some of the most respectable daily journals, which is very important, and the more remarkable, as being the only meeting of religious and benevolent societies I have seen thus noticed, although last week was the grand period for all their anniversaries, like our meetings in the month of May in London. I had an opportunity, on Friday last, being invited to dine at the house of a Protestant gentleman, of bringing the principles of the Peace Society and its grand object before the company, including no less than seven ministers from different departments of France, who had come up to Paris in order to assist at the various religious meetings which have thus taken place, and

who will, I hope, return interested in the sacred cause of peace, and ready to promote it in their several localities.

From what I perceive and hear from various members of the Peace Committee, the impression made in favor of the principles of our Society, at the meeting of the Christian Morals Society, has been very considerable. One instance I will mention. A gentleman, who is master of a very respectable classical and mathematical school for young gentlemen in this city, of whom he has above eighty, was present at the meeting, with some of his senior scholars, and was so much struck with its importance, that he immediately afterwards offered a Prize on the subject of Peace on Christian principles, to be written for by all his pupils. This is very encouraging, as well as many other signs of the times.

Last year when I was here, the public mind was engrossed by the apotheosis of Napoleon, the great military man of the nation and the age, the probable war with England, and the fortifications of Paris. Now, the name of Napoleon I have not heard, the ill-will against our country is only to be perceived in some of the journals, like the distant rumblings of the passing thunder storm, and the fortifications of Paris are looked upon with disgust; whilst the only subjects of interest are the improvement of the country by means of docks, canals, and particularly railways, and other public works of general utility. These are favorable circumstances, of which the friends of peace ought surely to take advantage, and therefore I rejoice that the Committee have sent me to labor in the continental field that lies before me, where every thing is to be done, to break up the fallow ground, as well as to sow the seed.

In a letter just received from him, bearing date May 7th, he says, "I expect to leave Paris on Monday for Lyons; it is an important city, and I hope to be able to do something there. I shall take good letters with me. I have seen a letter from the Countess de Sellon to a number of the Peace Committee here, expressive of the deep interest she feels in the cause of peace, and her desire to have an account of the Anniversary of the Christian Morals Society. There will be something to do at Geneva, and I hope also at Lausanne. I have made the acquaintance of a minister from thence, who is about returning, and takes a lively interest in the cause."

HOW THEY LABOR FOR THE CAUSE OF PEACE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

We think the example of our co-workers in England is in many respects worthy of imitation. Our circumstances are somewhat different from theirs, but far more favorable on the whole to successful efforts in behalf of our cause. We give a few specimens.

PEACE MEETING IN DUBLIN.

Early in June a public meeting was held in Dublin to discuss the subject of peace, at which various speeches were made, and several resolutions adopted. From an account of the meeting in one of the Dublin papers, we make a few extracts:

"I desire," said James Haughton, "to excite kindly feelings towards the foolish man who has taken up the bloody trade of warrior. He is